

<L'Darius Litt Bey>
<1620 Ashton Avenue>
Nashville Territory, Tennessee Republic 37218

LEGAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL
FROM MUNICIPAL COURT TO FEDERAL COURT
PURSUANT TO TITLE 28 § 1441- §1446
PROPER ARTICLE III JURISDICTION

FILED
2017 SEP -8 AM 11:34
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TN

Plaintiff(s),

Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Courts
Judge Barry Tidwell
Murfreesboro Police Department
Detective Shawn Jensen
Officer Westley Hall Badge No. 875
Officers Badge No. 280, 950, 946, 445, 374, 855, 849
State of Tennessee
Tennessee Recovery and Monitoring

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
"MINISTERSCONSULS
DIPLOMATS"
Article III, Section 2; Article VI
United States Republic Constitution
Treaty of Peace and Friendship
'Established Law of the Land'

v.

Federal Question(s):
Constitution, Treaty;
Religious Liberty;
Due Process;
Substantive Rights of Travel, etc.,
Supreme Court Rulings

<L'Darius Litt Bey>, A Natural Person, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Petitioner / Alleged Accused,

(Hereinafter Petitioner)

Official Notice is hereby served on the STATE OF TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT; all Judicial Sub-Divisions; Officials; Agents; and above named Plaintiff-all cases and Jurisdiction / Venue moved to Federal Court. All Matters, Complaints, Traffic Tickets / Suits, Citations / Bills of Exchange (misrepresented as lawful warrants, etc.), must be filed with Federal Court, pursuant to Jurisdiction named hereinafter.

I.

JURISDICTION

Notice of Removal

Jurisdiction / Venue are hereby placed in one Supreme Court, pursuant to Article III Section 2 for The United States Republic, and the several States, under the Constitution; Article VI; and reaffirmed by obligatory Official Oaths.

"The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; --to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdictions;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

COMES NOW, <L'Darius Litt Bey>, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Pro se), Aboriginal Indigenous Moorish-American; possessing Free-hold by Inheritance status; standing squarely affirmed and bound to the Zodiac Constitution, with all due respect and honors given to the Constitution for the United States Republic, North America. Being a descendant of Moroccans and born in America, with the blood of the Ancient Moabites from the Land of Moab, who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa / North Gate. The Moors are the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire; with our Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren, who sojourned from the land of Canaan, seeking new homes. Our dominion and inhabitation extended from Northeast and Southwest Africa, across the Great Atlantis, even unto the present North, South and Central America and the Adjoining Islands-bound squarely affirmed to THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN (1787) A.D. superseded by THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D. between Morocco and the United States (<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/barbary/bar1866t.htm> or at **Bevines Law Book of Treaties**) the same as displayed under Treaty Law, Obligation, Authority as expressed in Article VI of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic):

THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF 1836 A.D.

Between Morocco and the United States

Article 20

"If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him."

Article 21

"If any Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place, and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Trial; and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

II

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

1. Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Court, private corporation; foreign to the United States Republic; and all Rutherford County Employees; Agents; Officers; Contractors; Assignees, etc., being Plaintiffs, Claimants, or Parties of Interest in the 'Color-of-Law' processes instituted by them, or any one of them, against <L'Darius Litt Bey>.
2. Judge Barry Tidwell of Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Court, private corporation, foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Tennessee Republic.
3. Murfreesboro Police Department, Private Corporation foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Tennessee Republic.
4. STATE OF TENNESSEE, corporation established in the year SEVENTEEN NINETY-SIX (1796), foreign to the organic Tennessee state Republic; and foreign to the United States Republic of North America.
5. Detective Shawn Jensen of Murfreesboro Police Department, private corporation, foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Tennessee Republic.
6. Officers Westley Hall Badge No. 875 as well as Officers with Badge No. 280, 950, 946, 445, 374, 855, 849 of the Murfreesboro Police Department, private corporation, foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Tennessee Republic.
7. Tennessee Recovery and Monitoring, private corporation, foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Tennessee Republic.

Petitioner

<L'Darius Litt Bey>, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Pro se) Aboriginal, Indigenous Moorish American National, C/O <1620 Ashton Avenue>, Nashville Territory, Tennessee Republic [37218].

I, <L'Darius Litt Bey>, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris; Aboriginal, Indigenous Moorish American National, Freehold by Inheritance with Birthrights and protected and secured Inalienable Rights, makes with this NOTICE OF REMOVAL of the unconstitutional Complaint – Summons / Ticket – Suit / Bill of Exchange / Action, Number 414382, 414383. Petitioner is with reasonable expectation that the Officers / Agents, and Officials, holding any position of Public Trust, or political office, are prohibited, under Official Oath, under the authority of The Law of the Land, from the use of the official position(s) or office(s) to violate the Constitution for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and thus, by the abuse of authority, and the practice of superseding their 'limited' jurisdictional powers, violate and abridge the Natural, Divine, Unalienable, and Secured Rights of the People; terminating with the cause of damage to this Petitioner / Plaintiff.

III

CAUSE OF ACTION

The Petitioner / <L'Darius Litt Bey> while at his home, 2015 Empress Dr. apt G5 Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130, on April 27, 2017 was detained by Policeman / Prosecuting Witness, Officer Westley Hall, Badge I.D. Number 875, along with two other officers employed by the Murfreesboro Police Department. The officer stated he had received a drug trafficking complaint on the resident of <L'Darius Litt Bey>. After the accused, in his defense, stated that the alleged complaint was false, he asked Officer Hall and the other two officers to vacate the premises. The accused attempted to close the door behind him when MPD Officer Hall forcefully put his foot in front of the door obstructing the alleged the opportunity to secure himself and his private property. When MPD Officer Hall was asked of his reasoning for not allowing the accused to secure himself and his private property, MPD Officer Hall stated "I smelled marijuana coming from the apartment and that I have reason to believe that you are trafficking drugs in the apartment." Immediately, the accused asked if he could respectfully get his phone so he could then record the incident for his own security. He was told no he could not and was not given a valid reason by MPD Officer Hall. MPD Officer Hall then asked if he and his fellow officers could search the premises. When he was denied access into the townhome, the accused was then placed under custodial arrest for allegedly resisting arrest. The accused then asked to speak with a supervisor on duty at the time. The supervisor of Murfreesboro Sheriff Department who identified himself as and only as, "Murph" arrives on the scene in direct defense of his deputies. After an hour of discussion between the Sheriff "Murph" and the accused, the sheriff dispatches Detective Shawn Jensen, a MPD Narcotics detective, to the scene. While in handcuffs, standing in the doorway of his home, Detective Jensen attempted to walk into the accused townhome without given consent. The accused stopped and demanded to see a search warrant signed by a judge from Detective Jensen and his department in order to search his private property. Detective Jensen pushed the accused aside while he and two of his detectives illegally forcefully entered into his townhome. After 5 (five) mins of illegal, undocumented forced entry of the townhome, Detective Jensen then left the scene. No one was allowed into the townhome until Detective Jensen returned approximately two (2) hours later. Handcuffed and still standing in his doorway, the accused was then met by Detective Jensen once again only this time he had an ingenious warrant. Detective Jensen quickly flashed it before the accused face, then ordered MPD Officer Hall to throw the accused into his patrol car while they execute the illegal search warrant. Detective Jensen, MPD Hall and his search team, of which included a K-9 unit began the illegal search. As a result of the search of the accused home, seizure records shows the accused allegedly possessing marijuana in the home. When the accused was asked by MPD Officer Badge No. 374 about a conveyance parked directly in front of the accused townhome, the accused denied any involvement with the conveyance. When MPD Officers Badge No. 374 ran the plates on the conveyance, the dispatcher confirmed that the conveyance was a rental but not rented to the accused. Even with this information, MPD Officer 374 illegally searches the conveyance anyway. At the conclusion of this search, MPD Officer 374 records marijuana, Lortabs, and a handgun. When the registered owner of the handgun, who was on the scene, attempted to claim his property, he was told "it is too late for that now" said MPD Officer 374. The accused was also charged with allegedly driving on revoked even though he was never recorded operating a vehicle. As a result of the illegal searches and false allegations, the accused was detained by Policeman / Prosecuting witness MPD Officer Hall of Rutherford County who stated that <L'Darius Litt Bey> was in violation TCA Sections 39-17-417, 39-17-1307, 55-50-504, 39-16-602, 39-17-417, 39-17-417, 53-10-105, 53-11-401, 39-17-425 which are private policies (being classed as laws). The accused was taken into custody for five (5) days, even though he had contacted a bondsman and bestowed the said amount set by the judge on April 28, 2017.

On July 10, 2017, an affidavit of Fact "Writ of Discovery" was filed with the Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Courts signed by Linda Jackson. This affidavit required the plaintiffs to present evidence, within ten (10) days, they allegedly found. It also requested the injured party be made known so the accused could prepare a proper defense. Due process was denied when the plaintiffs refused to do so. Also, the "Writ of Discovery" was filed State Attorney General Herbert Slatery III, Governor Bill Haslam, and the United Nations.

On July 20, 2017 an affidavit of fact "Notice of Default of Judgement" was filed with the Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Court signed by K. Woodard. The noticed demanded the allegations be dismissed as a result of the lack of Due Process, which is a direct violation of the accused constitutional rights and their oath of office.

On July 26, 2017 an affidavit of fact "Averment of Jurisdiction" was filed with Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Court stamped by Melissa Harrell, by which all officers and officials had to prove their jurisdiction over a natural person, which was ignored July 27, 2017.

The Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Court is an unconstitutional private corporation, not delegated by Congress, under Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution; and that the Officers does not, and did not provide 'Due Process' protected and secured for the People, by the Amendments IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the United States Constitution, to which the Judges and Officers in every State is bound (by Official Oath) to support and to uphold. Any statutory regulation, ordinance, or laws of any State, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

This allegedly - accused Petitioner believes that in accord with the Substantive Rights retained by the Petitioner, notifying all parties of the Petitioner's Moorish American (Identification / Status) and that the Petitioner was not, is not, and does not, waive any Inalienable Rights to due process; and affirmed that any action be adjudicated in a lawfully delegated jurisdiction and venue.

The Officers of STATE OF TENNESSEE commanded that the Petitioner Pay Fines and Costs Imposed under threat, duress, and coercion with a 'man-of-straw' / misnomer word, misrepresented as implying my name, and typed upon the Order / Instrument, and was improperly spelled, "<LDARIUS DESHAUN LITT>" in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. That misnomer and CORPORATE - NAME, "<LDARIUS DESHAUN LITT>" is clearly (an artificial - person / entity); is not me, the Natural Person; is a deliberate grammatical error, intended for injury to me; and is clearly not of consanguine relationship to me or to my nationality, in any form, truth, or manner; nor to my Moorish Family Bloodline. This is a in violation of my secured rights to my name and nationality; a violation of International Law; and a violation of the Obligations of the Officers of the Court; and a violation of their fiduciary duties and Official Oaths to uphold and to support Article VI of the United States Constitution; and thus, violating my Substantive Rights, and the Articles of Part 1 of 'The Rights of Indigenous People' (http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Draft:United_Nations_Declaration_on_the_Rights_of_Indige...) as follows:

"Indigenous People have the right to a full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; And International Human Law."

Article 5 of the Rights of Indigenous People

"Every Indigenous individual has the Right to a Nationality."

Article 15 of the Declaration of Human Rights (<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>)

Everyone has a right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his name."

This Petitioner made a "Reservation of Rights" as stated on the ticket / summon / suit/ complaint No. R0116732-0 and signed for the record; name, correct spelling of name.

Plaintiff Officer Maurice Washington Badge No. E63 is with the 'want of jurisdiction' by knowingly and willingly conspiring (under a Color-of-Authority) to deny this Petitioner, <L'Darius Litt Bey>, (after this Petitioner made a reservation of rights and stating for the record; name, correct spelling of name, and national status) her Inalienable Rights, the right to a Name and Nationality of her choosing, etc. The State / Judge / Accuser(s) alleged and assumed the Petitioner of being a Corporate Wardship 14th Amendment Artificial Negro Person / citizen, which resulted in an unlawful arrest-of-rights, immunities and liberties; which is in direct contradiction to, and a violation of, the Fourth (IV) Amendment of the Constitution for the United States (Republic); violating Article VI of the Constitution, by way of violating The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED-THRITY-SIX (1836) A.D.; Congressional Resolution # 75, Philadelphia Pennsylvania; a violation of Article 15 of 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights' of Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Eight (1948) A.D. - General Assembly, United Nations; a violation of 'The Declaration of the Rights of The Child' of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine(1959) A.D(<http://www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/humanrights/resources/child.asp>); and violating 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples'; and that the Officers of THE STATE OF TENNESSEE knowingly committed 'fraud' against the Petitioner (<L'Darius Litt Bey>) by abusing their authority, in that they failed to correct a known violation; and did not aid in preventing said such abuse of authority, while having (by law) the obligation to do so; and violated the Fifth Amendment of The Bill of Rights of Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-One (1791) A.D.; impeding the Peoples' **right to due process under the Law, and equal protection of the Law**, Article 1 Section 10 of The Constitution for The United States of America (Republic) which secures this Petitioner the right to contract and conspiracy to commit fraud against this Petitioner and against the United States Republic.

IV

CONCLUSION

- 1) It is a sin for any group of people to violate the Constitutional Laws of a Free National Government.

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2) The Delegates, which comprise the majority of Aboriginal and Indigenous Freeholders, by Birthright, Inheritance, and Primogeniture, and declared 'for the record' and known by the consanguine / Pedigree of their / our Forefathers, as Moors / Muurs; and the European Colonial Settlers of the United States of America, did, on the fifteenth day of November in the year Seventeen Seventy-seven (1777), and in the second year of the Independence of The United States of America, agreed to certain *Articles of Confederation* and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; wherein they did declare that the style of the Confederacy shall be the United States of America.

3) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that *Article IX* shall set forth the procedure for resolving a dispute brought before the Congress of the United States by a freely associated compact State of the United States of America.

4) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that no Congress shall thereafter alter *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* unless it has received confirmation to do so by every State in the Union (*Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation*).

5) The United States, pursuant to an "Act" of the States sitting in Congress under the *Articles of Confederation* of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Eight (1778) A.D., authorized a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, did ordain and established a Constitution for the United States. The Constitution for the United States was declared to be a "revision" to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 (*REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS*, Wed., Feb.21, 1787 [*Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 38]).

6) The Constitution for the United States was established by the People of the United States of America, and not by the States in their sovereign capacity (*In reg Opinion of the Justices*, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412) and was ratified by the People sitting in Convention of the Original 13 States of the United States of America (*United States Constitution*, VII: 1:1).

7) The Constitution for the United States is a Compact which constitutes a binding trilateral Contract between the People, the freely associated compact States of the United States of America. and the United States [e.g. *Article 10* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution of the United States*] (*In reg Opinion of the Justices*, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412).

8) By the wording of *Article VI* of the *Constitution for the United States*: the Congress is required to review its legislation from time to time to determine if the legislation was made pursuant to the provisions of that Constitution.

9) The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (*Article 9* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*).

10) The parties to the Compact also agreed that the Powers not delegated to the United States under the U.S. Constitution are reserved to the States or to the People (*Article 10* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*).

11) On February 24, 1855; the Congress of the United States created the United States Court of Claims. The Court of Claims was authorized to execute the mandates of *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States* (10 Stat. 612, sec. 1, sec. 7)

12) The Congress of the United States also enacted the "Bowman Act" of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 485) and the "Tucker Act" of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 505) to clarify the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Under these Acts, either House of Congress may submit any claim or matter to the United States Court of Claims for investigation and determination of facts. The Court was to report its findings back to Congress for Congressional determination.

13) Notwithstanding the limitations imposed upon the United States Claims Court by P.L. 97-164 and its subsequent United States Court of Federal Claims by P.L. 102-572; the Congress of the United States is barred by *Article IX* and *Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation* and by *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States* to limit its investigations to moneyed claims.

14) The continual refusal of the United States Congress to resolve the Petitions of Grievances that were submitted to it, by the several States of the Union, violates the "Good Faith" agreement that all grievances submitted would be expeditiously resolved as mandated by the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778.

15) Between the years of 1866 and 1868 (and other years); several states within the United States known as "States" submitted Petitions to the Congress of the United States for Redress of Grievances. These Petitions have passed from Congress to Congress for over one hundred years, with the Congress refusing to take any action to resolve the disputes as required by *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*. These Petitions challenged the procedure by which the Congress used to amend the Constitution for the United States. The Amendments in question are the unlawfully - ratified 13th,

14th and 15th Amendments (hereinafter referred to as the “Three Dead Badges of Law”).

16) “No change in ancient procedure can be made which disrupts those fundamental principles, which protect the citizen in his private right and guard him against the arbitrary action of the government.” Ex Parte Young, 209 US 123.

17) The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at Article 6, wherein it does say, “This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary, notwithstanding,” see Clause 2.

18) Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Ed. Defines “Law of the land”, - When first used in Magna Charta, the phrase probably meant the established law of the kingdom, in opposition to the civil or Roman law. It is now generally regarded as meaning general public laws binding on all members of the community. *Janes v. Reynolds*, 2 Tex 251; *Beasley v. Cunningham*, 171 Tenn. 334. 103 S.W.2d 18, 20110 A.L.R. 306. It means due process of law warranted by the constitution, by the common law adopted by the constitution, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution *Mayo v. Wilson*, 1 N.H. 53.

19) Clause 3, clarifies the scope of this requirement when it states that “...All judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound to support this Constitution...”

20) The 5th Amendments require that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.

21) The unconstitutional charges being applied to this Petitioner are not in pursuance of the Constitution for the United States of America, wherein it does guarantee, and this Petitioner does declare the equal protection of the right to “life liberty and the pursuit of happiness” in the 1st Amendment, which includes the right to travel as evidenced in positive law and *stare decisis*, to wit; *Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago* 169 NE 221 “the use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common fundamental right of which the public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived”; *Teche Lines v. Danforth*, Miss. 12 So 2nd 784, 787 “the right to travel on the public highways is a constitutional right”, *Slusher v. Safety Coach Transit Co.*, 229 KY 731, 17 SW 2D 1012, affirmed in *Thompson v. Smith* 154 S.E. 579 – “The right to travel upon the public highways and transport my property thereon, by automobile is not a mere privilege, which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which one has to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” and the State’s application of 625 ILCS 5/et seq is “notwithstanding”, Article VI cl.2 *Ibid*.

22) The Petitioner claims full and equal protection of the Law in *Marbury v. Madison* 5 US 137 – “The Constitution of these United States is the Supreme Law of the Land. Any law, that is repugnant to the Constitution, is null and void of law.”

23) The unconstitutional charges being applied to the Petitioner are repugnant to the Constitution because they deny a right established and guaranteed in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Amendments, and in United States Supreme Court ‘*Stare Decisis*’ so noted above, where this court has no authority to adjudicate contrary.

24) The unconstitutional charges under which the Petitioner is being forced to answer are non-constitutional on their face and unconstitutional when applied to the Petitioner because they do not have an enacting clause or single subject title, thereby denying due process of law.

25) Due Process of law is not necessarily satisfied by any process which the Legislature may prescribe. See: *Abrams v. Jones* 35 Idaho 532, 207 P. 724.

26) “Due Process of Law in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction; and under such safeguards for the protection of individual rights as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs.” *Cooley*, Const. Lim. 441.

27) Due Process as defined in H. C. Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Edition. “Whatever difficulty may be experienced in giving to those terms a definition which will embrace every permissible exertion of power affecting private rights, and exclude such as is forbidden, there can be no doubt of their meaning when applied to judicial proceedings. They then mean a course of legal proceedings according to those rules and principles, which have been established in our systems of jurisprudence for the enforcement and protection of private rights.”

28) “To give such proceedings any validity, there must be a tribunal competent by its constitution—that is by the law of its creation—to pass upon the subject-matter of the suit; and if that involves merely a determination of the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within its jurisdiction obey service of process within the state or his voluntary appearance. *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 733, 24 L.Ed. 565.”

29) “Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved.”

- 30) "If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law, Zeigler v. Railroad Co., 58 Ala. 599.
- 31) These phrases in the Constitution do not mean the general body of the law, common and statute, as it was at the time the Constitution took effect; for that would seem to deny the right of the Legislature to amend or repeal the law. They refer to certain fundamental rights which that system of jurisprudence, of which ours is a derivative, has always recognized. Brown v. Levee Com'rs 50 Miss. 468."
- 32) All orders or judgments issued by a judge in a court of limited jurisdiction must contain the findings of the court showing that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, not allegations that the court has jurisdiction. In re Jennings, 68 Ill.2d 125, 368 N.E.2d 864 (1977) ("in a special statutory proceeding an order must contain the jurisdictional findings prescribed by statute.")
- 33) In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are void under law, and are of no legal force or effect. In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) ("Every act of the court beyond that power is void").
- 34) The Petitioner assert, Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, 268 Ill.App.3d 485, 644 N.E.2d 796 (4th Dist. 1994) ("Special statutory jurisdiction is limited to the language of the act conferring it, and the court has no powers from any other source"...)
- 35) The "language of the act" the complainants confer upon "has no powers from any other source" Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, Ibid, no evidence on it's face of valid law, as it lacks the mandatory enacting clause,
- 36) That the purpose of thus prescribing an enacting clause — "the style of the acts" — is to establish it; to give it permanence, uniformity, and certainty; to identify the act of legislation as of the general assembly; to afford evidence of its legislative statutory nature; and to secure uniformity of identification, and thus prevent inadvertence, possibly mistake and fraud. *State v. Patterson*, 4 S.E. 350, 352, 98 N.C. 660 (1887); 82 C.J.S. "Statutes," § 65. p. 104; *Joiner v. State*, 155 S.E.2d 8, 10, 223 Ga. 367 (1967).
- 37) "That the almost unbroken custom of centuries has been to preface laws with a statement in some form declaring the enacting authority. The purpose of an enacting clause of a statute is to 'identify' it as an act of legislation by expressing on its face the authority behind the act." 73 Am. Jur.2d. "Statutes," § 93. p. 319, 320; *Preckel v. Byrne*, 243 N.W. 823, 826, 62 N.D. 356 (1932).
- 38) That for an enacting clause to appear on the face of a law, it must be recorded or published with the law so that the People can readily identify the authority for that particular law.
- 39) That "It is necessary that every law should show on its face the authority by which it is adopted and promulgated, and that it should clearly appear that it is intended by the legislative power that enacts it that it should take effect as a law." *People v. Dettenthaler*, 77 N.W. 450, 451, 118 Mich. 595 (1898); citing *Swann v. Buck*, 40 Miss. 270.
- 40) This Plaintiff (a court of limited jurisdiction), lacks the power to act and have proceeded beyond the strictures of the statutes, and that the statutes being applied are created from revised statutes and codes of a foreign and unidentified source, as they fail to show from what authority in law they exist, where they fail to show on their face, the mandatory enacting clause.
- 41) Said revised statutes and codes fail to show a necessary and mandatory enacting clause on their face, giving them lawful force and effect. Said revised statutes and codes are private codes and statutes and are not law, do not compel this Petitioner to perform and do not apply to him, and fail to show "authority for the court to make any order." Levy. Industrial Common Ibid, Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, Ibid.
- 42) The Petitioner, demand all rights under the common law based upon the status as a matter of due process of law and to determine what legal rights the Petitioner has in this court and what rights will be denied, if any, to determine what jurisdiction the Plaintiff is attempting to apply to this Natural Born Citizen.
- 43) The Petitioner is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Plaintiff.
- 44) This Petitioner has no contract with Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Court, or with the State of Tennessee; or with any other segment of the United States of America that can grant jurisdiction over human rights; or over political, economic, social and cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- 45) The Petitioner is Aboriginal / Indigenous within the meaning of the description of the Draft Declaration of the Inter-American Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at Article 1 Definition:

- 46) “In this Declaration Indigenous Peoples are those who embody historical continuity with societies which existed prior to the conquest and settlement of their territories by Europeans...”
- 47) Indigenous People are separate and distinct; alien to this administration; and have a separate and distinct status from the administrators of the colonial occupiers of the land; as recognized in the Declaration on Principles of International Law of Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States; wherein it does say under the Principles of Equal Rights and self determination of Peoples (B5): “The territory of a colony or other Non-Self Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it...”
- 48) Colonial legislatures were divested of their legislative powers, and required to transfer jurisdiction and all powers over the cultural rights of indigenous and minority peoples to those peoples and prohibited from making any law that effects the rights of indigenous people to fully and effectively enjoy their right to self-determination in Article 5 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. See Article 5 to wit: “Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire...”
- 49) Colonial courts were divested of, and required to, transfer the judicative power and all power to the people of this territory, *ibid*.
- 50) See ‘The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man’ (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Colombia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26)
- 51) The United States of America is required to obey the requirements of the Declaration on the Principles of International Law and to obey the principles of international law enumerated therein.
- 52) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties requires that the United States of America fulfill its obligations incurred thereunder.
- 53) The United States of America is a member of the United Nations, and is bound by the Charter of the United Nations to promote and protect the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- 54) The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514 specifically required the United States of America to transfer *all power* to the peoples of this land. and this specifically includes all legislative, executive and judicial powers.
- 55) The State of Connecticut through its commercial agencies, on the Drivers License, and other misrepresented Instruments, has committed ‘fraud’ to accomplish what is called in legal contemplation, “Capitis Diminutio Maxima”, which is that my natural name has been murdered and I was resurrected as a non-natural, created entity subject to regulation and denied the protections of national and international law. This constitutes Fraud and denies due process of the law and the Freedom from the Practices and Policies of Apartheid described in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* Adopted and opened for signature, ratification by General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 at Articles 1, 2 and 3, and the right not to be compelled to perform under any contract or agreement not entered into voluntarily, intentionally and knowingly.
- 56) **Executive Order Number: 13107**, 63, Federal Register, 68,991 (1998) - Implementation of Human Rights Treaties, which states “It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States, being committed to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, fully to respect and implement its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party including the ICCPR, the CAT and the CERD.”. HARTFORD MUNICIPAL COURT, by way of its Officers, violated ‘Due Process’ and, conspired to deprive rights of the Petitioner; and did neglect to prevent deprivation of rights at Title 18, U.S.C. 241 and Title 18, U.S.C. 242.
- 57) *Maine v. Thiboutot* 448 US 1, 100 SCT 2502 – Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right from liability. For they are deemed to know the law.
- 58) Note that the presiding judge, and any judge acting as organ of the court, is aware that 42 USC 1986 requires the person(s) adjudicating legal processes, to correct wrongs, and that their failure to correct the wrongs that were addressed constitutes Fraud under Rule 9(b) of the FRCP, cross referenced to 28 USC 1746, and that this Fraud constitutes a Perjury on the Oath of Office at 18 USC 1621, deprives us of rights, at 18 USC 241, and 242, Conspires to deprives rights at 42 USC 1985; is an extortion of rights at 18 USC 872, and is actionable under 42 USC 1983.
- 59) Judicial officers have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over subject matter.

60) This court shall take mandatory Judicial Notice of the adjudged decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of Bradley v Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871), 351,352 that officers of the court have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over the subject-matter. And further in Bradley v Fisher on page 352 and 352 is as follows: "Where there is clearly no jurisdiction over the subject matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority, and for the exercise of such authority, when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible." This evidence of Bradley v Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871).

61) Either subject-matter jurisdiction exists, or it doesn't. Subject-matter jurisdiction has been denied, it must be proved by the party claiming that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction as to all of the requisite elements of subject-matter jurisdiction

62) "The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental Right of which the public and the individual cannot be rightfully deprived." – Chicago Motor Coach vs. Chicago, 169 NE 22; Ligare vs. Chicago, 28 NE 934; Boon vs. Clark, 214 SSW 607; 25 Am. Jur. (1st) Highways Sect. 163.

63) "The right of a citizen (or others similarly situated) to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse-drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." – Slusher v. Safety Coac Transit Co. 229 Ky 731, 17 SW2d 1012, affirmed by the Supreme Court in Thompson v. Smith 154 S.E. 579. (emphasis added)

64) "The right to Travel; The right to Mode of Conveyance; the Right to Locomotion are all absolute Rights, and the Police cannot make void the exercise of rights. State v. Armstead, 60 s. 778, 779, and 781"

65) "The right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person and citizen cannot be deprived without "due process of Law" under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Kent v. Dulles 357 US 116, 125:"

66) "State Police Power extend only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 LED. At 449:"

67) "Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such traveler owed nothing more than "due care" (as regards to tort for negligence) to the public and the owner owed no other duty to the public (eg. State), he / she and his / her auto, having equal rights to and on the roadways / highways as horse and wagons. etc.: this same right is still substantive rule. in that speeding, running stop signs, and traveling without license plates, or registration are not threat to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses. Christy v. Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905 – 1910: California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt/ 89, 20 CA 3rd 1032 (1971)"

68) "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Maranda v. Arizona 384 US 4336, 125:"

69) "The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489:"

70) "For crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right. Serer v. Cullen 481 F. 945:"

71) "If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville v. Motley 2111 US 149, 29S. CT. 42. "The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt."

72) "In light of my status the complaint against me must be brought before an Article III court as per the rules governing the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787."

Therefore in accord with the official oath of the officers of this court et al that all fraudulently presented improperly serviced instruments as per bill of exchange / suits / ticket / complaint # R0116732-0 be dismissed, discredited and expunged from the record, etc.

73) "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction can not be waived or overcome by agreement of parties". Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F supra 341, 342 (1969): "

74) "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties"> Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R., 323 US 310, 313."

75) "In Supreme Court case Murdock v. Penn. 319 US 105
"No state shall convert a liberty into a privilege, license it, and attach a fee to it".

76) See also; *Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham* 373 US 26

"If the state converts a liberty into a privilege, the citizen can engage in the right with impunity."

77) "Petitioner asserts *"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation, which would abrogate them"* *Miranda v. Arizona* 384 U.S. 436, 491.

78) "An unconstitutional statute has been held to confer no authority on, and to afford no protection to, an officer acting thereunder." Also, "Officers cannot be punished for refusing to obey unconstitutional statute." (CJS 16, sec. 101, p. 479) "Such laws are in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though ' they had never been passed or as if the enactment had never been written, and are regarded as invalid or void from the date of enactment, and not only from the date on which it is judicially declared unconstitutional. Such a law generally binds no one, confers no rights, affords No Protections, and imposes no duties, and compliance therewith is unnecessary." (CJS 16, p. 469).

79) "No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." – 16 Am Juris 2nd, Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256.

82) "The State cannot diminish rights of the People." – *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516

82) "The state is a people and not the created form of government." – *Texas v. White*, 7 Wallace, 700-74.

82) "The individual may stand upon constitutional rights. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business or to open his door to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty or the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the Law of the Land, long antecedent to the organization of the state... He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." *Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43 (1905).

83) "The makers of the Constitution conferred, as against the government. the Right to be let alone; the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized men." – United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis in *Olmstead v. Unites States* (1928).

84) Based on customary international laws, the 5th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America, which guarantees due process of the law and Article IV of same Constitution Section 1: Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial proceedings of every other state...

85) No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin...

V

RELIEF

1. **The Enforcement of the following:** The Divine Constitution and By-Laws of the Moorish Science Temple of America; The Moorish Nation of North America; Act VI: By Being Moorish American, you are Part and Parcel of this said government and Must Live the Life Accordingly; Article VI of the United States Constitution Republic / The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D., Classifies Moorish Americans as Federal Citizens Possessing Freehold by Inheritance Status-Truth A-1. See Article 3, Section 2 of 'The Constitution for the United States of America'.

1) I, <L'Darius Litt Bey>, demand Due Process as protected by the Fourth (4th) and Fifth (5th) Amendments of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic).

2) I, <L'Darius Litt Bey>, demand this United States Supreme Court stop these abuses of the colorable authority by the Plaintiff as it pertain to this Petitioner.

3) I, <L'Darius Litt Bey>, demand if any criminal charges be found, let them be placed upon the Plaintiffs.

4) I, <L'Darius Litt Bey>, demand this United States Supreme Court view this Petitioner (in my Proper Person) as a Moorish American National (Natural Born Citizen of the Land) and not as a (brand) NEGRO, BLACKMAN (person), COLORED, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, or any other SLAVE TITLE or 'nom de guerre' imposed upon me for misrepresentation 'Actions' or other acts of 'Misprision' that a misdirected society may "believe" to be true.

5) I, <L'Darius Litt Bey> do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any rights Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby requests the United States Supreme Court to fulfill their obligation to preserve the rights of this Petitioner (A Moorish Americans) and carry out their Judicial Duty in 'Good Faith' by ordering Plaintiff to be brought before the Law to answer for their criminal and unjust actions.

6) All UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations – Summons / Ticket – Suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange: Number <414382, 414383>, and any other 'Order' or 'Action' associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on it's face

and merits; or, otherwise, be brought before a legitimately - delegated, and competent 'Court of Law' of International jurisdiction / venue.

7) All City, County and State Officials are to be informed of the Law of the Land (Constitution) and their obligation to uphold the same and to no longer be excused without action on the part of the Sheriff for violating the same. And to be made cognizance of the recompense of colorable actions on their part, by not adhering to the Law.

8) Any Plaintiff, Corporate or Natural, Party-Claimants; Involvements be found guilty of the charges and shall result in immediate Recusal of Office.

9) Plaintiff STATE OF TENNESSEE is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in its official capacity.

10) Plaintiff RUTHERFORD COUNTY GENERAL SESSIONS CRIMINAL COURT is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in its official capacity.

11) MURFREESBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his private capacity.

12) Plaintiff Policeman, WESTLEY HALL Badge I.D. 875, is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his private capacity.

13) Plaintiff Detective, SHAWN JENSEN is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in his private capacity.

14) Plaintiff Tennessee Recovery and Monitoring is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages.

TRIAL BY JURY OF MY OWN PEERS WAS, AND IS, DEMANDED WITHIN 10 (TEN) DAYS OF RECEIPT OF THIS DOCUMENT

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the law of the UNITED STATES CODES that the above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and honorable intent.

Day 30, August, 2017 = 1429 M.C.

I Am: L. Darius Litt Bey

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All Rights Reserved; U.C.C. 1-207 /

308; U.C.C. 1-103

L. Darius Litt Bey
1620 Ashton Ave
Nashville, TN 37218
615-848-4798



THE MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC
THE MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD
Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of North America

Affidavit of Fact
Writ of Discovery

Exhibit I: Re: Misrepresented Instrument – Bill of Attainder No 414382,414383

July 7, 2017

STATE OF Tennessee
Rutherford County General Sessions
Judicial Building Room 101
20 North Public Square
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

Re: Bill of Attainder No.414382.414383

Per the United States Republic Constitution. I have the right to face my accuser, a flesh and blood human being. In all complaints there must be a sworn affidavit by the injured party; Within the affidavit there must also be a cause of action. For the record, on the record, and let the record show forward a copy of the sworn affidavit by the injured party as a lawful and formal Discovery.

"Complaint must identify at least one plaintiff by true name; otherwise no action has been commenced." Roe v. New York (1970, SD NY) 49 FRD 279, 14 FR Serv 2d 437, 8 ALR Fed 670.

"Facts necessary to a cause of action but not alleged must be taken as having no existence" Frace v. Long Beach City High School Dist. (1943) 137 P.2d 60, 58 C.A.2d 566

Pursuant to Article III, Section II of the United States Constitution Judicial Authority is vested in the Supreme Court or a lower court which has a "Certified Delegation of Authority Order". For the record, on the record, and let the record show forward a copy of the Superior Court GA 15 certified Delegation of Authority Order confirmed by Congress as a lawful and formal Discovery.

Let it be noted for the record, on the record and let the record show a response is required 10 days from receipt of this letter. If no copy of the Certified Delegation of Authority Order is received within the specified time frame this Affidavit of Fact - Writ of Discovery shall stand as Law affirming that this court does not have Jurisdiction as per Article III, Section II of the United States Constitution.

Furthermore I demand, as is my Constitutional / Treaty secured rights, a copy of the 'Oath of Office', Oath of Ethics, and Bond Number for all state/government officials, employees, Judges, prosecutors, agents, clerks, and anyone who has touched or is in anyway involved with this case per Article VI of the United States Republic Constitution and Article XI of the Constitution of the state of Connecticut.

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436, 125:"

"The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489:"

"When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially"

Thompson v Smith 154 SE 583

"A judge ceases to sit as a judicial officer because the governing principle of administrative law provides that courts are prohibited from substituting their evidence, testimony, record, arguments, and rationale for that of the agency. Additionally, courts are prohibited from substituting their judgment for that of the agency. Courts in administrative issues are prohibited from even listening to or hearing arguments, presentations, or rationale"

ASIS v US 568 F2d, 284

"Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities."

Burns v Sup Ct. SF, 140 Cal 1.

For the record, on the record, and let the record show from where do you derive your authority and jurisdiction in this matter.

"Once Challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist."

Stuk v Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751.211,P2d 389.

Thank You,

I Am:

L'Darius Litt Bey. Authorized Representative

Natural Person. In Propria Persona:

Ex Relatione LDARIUS D LITT

All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308: U.C.C. 1-103

c/o 1620 Ashton Ave

Nashville Territory/Tennessee Republic

Zip Exempt [37218]

Non-Domestic

Cc: United Nations
Geneva Switzerland

United States Justice Department
United States Attorney General
Eric H. Holder

United States District Court for the District of Columbia
Washington D. C.

STATE OF Tennessee
Governor Bill Haslam

STATE OF Tennessee
Attorney General Herbert Slatery III

STATE OF Tennessee
Secretary of State Tre Hargett

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Rutherford County General Sessions
Criminal Judicial Room 601
Judge Barry Tidwell
20 North Public Square
Murfreesboro, TN 37130



9590 9402 2191 6193 6427 23

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

7014 2120 0001 8701 3359

PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

- ☒ Agent
☐ Address

B. Received by (Printed Name)

Linda Jackson

C. Date of Delivery

7-10-17

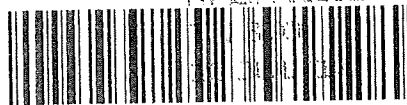
- D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Priority Mail Express® |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> Registered Mail™ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail® | <input type="checkbox"/> Registered Mail Restricted Delivery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collect on Delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> Signature Confirmation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery | <input type="checkbox"/> Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500) | |

Domestic Return Receipt

USPS TRACKING



9590 9402 2191 6193 6427 23

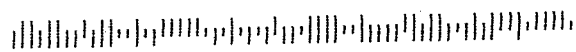
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250620





Moorish Americans
Aboriginal Natural Peoples of the Land – North America / Northwest Amexem

Affidavit of Fact
Notice of Default Judgment

July 20, 2017

United States Republic Postmaster Article No: 70142120000187013359

RE: "Writ in the Nature of Discovery" dated July 7, 2017.

You were advised that certain documentation was requested to make a physical inspection and enable the alleged defendant to verify and Witness the same in order to prepare a defense. You were advised to provide the requested information in order that I may study all evidence regarding this matter within ten (10) days of the receipt of this Notice of Discovery.

Per the United States Republic Postmaster the request was received by Linda Jackson Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Division on July 10, 2017. Deadline for receipt of documentation was July 17, 2017.

As this request has not been Honored – this notice of default judgment is being submitted and all claims, petitions, suits, fillings with any third party corporations regarding my credit history be dismissed and expunged.

All officers of the Court are required to take an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

"The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at Article 6, wherein it does say, "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary, notwithstanding," see Clause 2."

Denial of Discovery is in direct violation of my Constitutionally Secured Rights to "Due Process of Law" which is a direct violation of your oath of office.

The 5th Amendments require that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.

"Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved."

"If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law, Zeigler v. Railroad Co., 58 Ala. 599."

"In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are void under law, and are of no legal force or effect. In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) ("Every act of the court beyond that power is void").

Centralized Small Claims is not an Article III court; and has no delegated jurisdiction / authority under the Supreme Law of the Land, and unconfirmed by the Congress of the United States.

"The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (Article 9 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States)."

"When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerial. Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 583."

"... Courts in administrative issues are prohibited from even listening to or hearing arguments, presentations, or rational. ASIS v. US, 568 F2d 284."

"Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities. Burns v. Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1."

I, L'Darius Litt Bey, do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any rights Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby requests this Court fulfill their obligation to preserve the rights of this Petitioner (A Moorish Americans) and carry out their Judicial Duty in 'Good Faith'.

All UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations – Summons / Ticket – Suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange: Docket Number 414382,414383, and any other 'Order' or 'Action' associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on it's face and merits.

Thank You,



Ex-Relational LDARIUS D LITT

All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103

Exhibit A: Copy of Writ In The Nature of Discovery

Exhibit B: Copy of United States Republic Postmaster Return Receipt to Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Division

cc: State of TENNESSEE Attorney General
Attorney General Herbert Slatery III
P.O. Box 20207
Nashville, TN 37202

State of TENNESSEE Secretary of State
Secretary Of State Tre Hargett
312 Rosa L Parks Ave
Nashville, TN 37243

State of TENNESSEE
Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal
Judicial Building-Room 101
20 North Public Square
Murfreesboro. TN 37130

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TN 370

24 JUL 17



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L'Darius Litt Bey
1620 Ashton Ave
Nashville, TN 37218

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8-250612

9590 9403 0218 5146 3963 49

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- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Judge Barry Tidwell
Rutherford County General
Sessions Judicial Building
20 North ~~Bullock~~ Square
Murfreesboro, TN 37130



9590 9403 0218 5146 3963 49

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

7016 0600 0000 0958 7780

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X *H. Woodard*
☐ Agent
☐ Address

B. Received by (Printed Name)

H. Woodard

C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

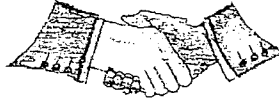
3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Certified Mail®
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- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
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- ☐ Registered Mail Restr Delivery
- ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
- ☐ Signature Confirmatic
- ☐ Signature Confirmatic Restricted Delivery

PS Form 3811, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

Domestic Return Receipt



THE MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NORTHWEST AFRICA.
THE MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD.

Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America.

'The North Gate'.

Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikanos.

Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of the Land.

The true and de jure Al Moroccans / Americans

Aberment Of Jurisdiction - Quo Warranto

For The Record, To Be Read Into The Record

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal – Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent.

July 26, 2017

STATE OF TENNESSEE

Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal Judicial Room 101

Judge Barry Tidwell

20 North Public Square

Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

Re. 414382,414383

FILED

JUL 26 2017

O'CLOCK
MELISSA HARRELL
DEPUTY CLERK

Res Judicata

Hagans v Lavine 415 U.S. 533., There is no discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction. Joyce v U.S. 474 2d 215; The law provides that once State and Federal jurisdiction have been challenged, it must be proven. Main v Thiboutot 100. S. Ct 2501 (1980); " Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time " and "jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided". Basso v Utah Power and Light Co. 495 F.2d 906,910.

As all government entities and alleged private corporations must be a creature of the American Constitution, this is a formal Request and Command for Rutherford County General Sessions Criminal and/or Judge Barry Tidwell to produce for the record, the physical documented 'Delegation of Authority', as Proof of Jurisdiction, as required by Law, per Article III, Section 1 of the United States Republic Constitution.

PUBLIC HAZARD BONDING OF CORPORATE AGENTS All officials are required by federal, state, and municipal law to provide the name, address and telephone number of their public hazard and malpractice bonding company and the policy number of the bond and, if required, a copy of the policy describing the bonding coverage of their specific job performance. Failure to provide this information constitutes corporate and limited liability insurance fraud (15 USC) and is prim a facie evidence and grounds to impose a lien upon the official personally to secure their public

oath and service of office. (18 USC 912).

"Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury and shall be fined no more than \$2,000.00 or imprisoned not more than five years or both." 18 U.S.C. §1621

Thank You,

I Am

L'Darius Litt Bey, Ex-Relatione LDARIUS D LITT

Authorized Representative

Flesh and Blood Being, In Propria Persona

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[c/o 1620 Ashton Ave. Nashville, Tn 37218]

Northwest Amexem

cc:

United Nations
High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson

International Criminal Court
Luis Moreno-Ocampo

International Court of Justice
Hall:E1
Peace Palace
The Hague Netherland

Interpol
Lyon, France

Honorable President Donald Trump
White House Washington DC

United States Department of State
Rex Tillerson

Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs
Minister :A-El / Minister Taj Tarik Bey / Minister William Salaam

United States Justice Department
Attorney General Jeff Sessions